



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Federal Success in North Carolina.

The rumor, through rebel sources, of the success of the federal troops in North Carolina, under Gen. Foster, proves to have had some foundation, although the reported capture of 3,000 prisoners is not confirmed. Our dispatches, to-day, give an account of an attack upon Hamilton, N. C., and its surrender. The land forces were aided by gunboats, which have so long remained idle that it has become a subject of enquiry why they were not more active. We presume, as the sickly season disappears on the southern coast, and as the rivers of the interior are swollen by autumnal rains, we shall often hear of their prowess, and of effective service rendered to the land forces by the gunboat flotilla.

Hamilton is situated on the Roanoke river, and the latter is navigable to Weldon, where the Richmond & Wilmington railroad crosses. This is a very important line, as it connects the whole southern seaboard with Richmond, and we presume will soon be visited by the gunboats.

An expedition was on foot to capture Tarboro, on Tar river. The railroad above mentioned also crosses this river, a short distance above Tarboro, and it may be the intention of Gen. Foster to take possession of it at that point instead of Weldon, which, from its prominence as a strategic point, may be strongly defended.

The next news from North Carolina will be looked for with interest.

Official Canvass.

The official canvass of the vote of Rock county, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, was made last night. The following is the result:

Sloan's majority.....	3909	Guppy.....	1785
Lawrence.....	3579	Waterman.....	1821
Pember's majority.....	3579	Howard.....	2082
Allen.....	3827	Boss.....	1849
Keeler's majority.....	3568	Cronk.....	1706
Holdredge's majority.....	3893	Doe.....	1769
Bennett's majority.....	3879	Winans.....	1793
James.....	3894	Clark.....	1795
Locke's majority.....	3850	Stebbins.....	1796
Barham's majority.....	3866	Maria.....	1803
Norton's majority.....	3874	West.....	1789
Cory's majority.....	705	Blount.....	324
Spaulding's majority.....	722	Wilkinson.....	301
Fowle's majority.....	514	Wooster.....	222
Treat's majority.....	582	O'Connor.....	368
Bates.....	656	Lewis.....	441
Alcott's majority.....	545	Bowen.....	221
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Alcott's majority.....	545	Bowen.....	221

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Gov's salary, for 2223 Against.....1342

Majority for.....880

Bank Law, for 3905 Against.....167

Majority for.....3738

E. Vincent received 11 votes in the 2d assembly district.

Resistance to the Draft in Ozaukee County.

We learn from the Milwaukee Sentinel that Col. Lewis, at the head of 600 troops, landed at Port Union, in Ozaukee county, on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceeded by land to Port Washington. The rioters were completely taken by surprise, not one of them expecting that anything would be done by the state or United States authorities.

Seventy of the rioters have been captured, and are in the custody of Provost Marshal McIndoe. Some prominent citizens of Port Washington are among the prisoners. The destruction is represented as much greater than at first reported, six houses having been gutted—clothing, furniture and pianos were piled up in promiscuous ruin.

The troops marched to the rear of the town on the west side. Col. Lewis immediately sent out scouts and extended his lines so as to completely surround the town. Advancing in this manner, the scouts soon came in contact with some of the rioters, who appeared frightened out of their wits, having become aware of the presence of a body of troops. They rushed wildly from one side of the town to the other, endeavoring to make their escape. But it was no use. The lines of the soldiers gradually closed up, and the rioters were completely bagged—caught, amid the ruin and destruction they had made. In a very short time the soldiers had arrested about seventy, including several women. The prisoners were taken and confined in the court house under guard.

We can only surmise what will be the fate of these men. The law provides that all who resist or counsel resistance to the

draft, shall be sentenced to serve in the ranks of the army during the war. This is a very mild sentence, and will be carried out to the letter.

Resistance to the Draft in Washington County.

The example of the mob in Ozaukee and Milwaukee has proved contagious, and Washington county was yesterday the scene of a most disgraceful and riotous resistance to law and order.

The draft commissioner, Mr. E. H. Gilson, who narrowly escaped with his life, arrived here this morning. From him we learn the following particulars:

On Monday he commenced making the draft at West Bend, employing a little girl about eight years of age to draw the ballots. The proceedings went on during Monday without interruption. Good feeling prevailed, and there was no indication of any disturbance. The draft for Barton, Farmington, Jackson, Kewassaw, and West Bend was completed.

The following morning, the news of the riot at Oskankee and the success of the mob there, and the riotous proceedings in Milwaukee with the postponement of the draft in that city, was received and produced great excitement. The court house was densely packed with Germans, and the prospect ahead was threatening. Mr. Gilson resumed his duties, and went on to make the draft for the town of Trenton. Just as he had completed the drawing for that town, the whole assemblage united in giving one of the most unearthly howls. Mr. G. says he never heard anything like it. It was the signal for the determination of the masses to follow the example of Oskankee. B. S. Weil, who was standing by, endeavored to assure the commissioner, and expressed the opinion that there would be no serious difficulty.

Sheriff Weimer addressed the crowd in German, and acted nobly in endeavoring to secure submission to the laws. But his efforts were of no avail. Finding the desperate spirit that prevailed among his hearers, he hurriedly whispered to Gilson, "For God's sake, get out of the court house as soon as possible." Gilson started, and with the little girl, who was frightened nearly out of her senses, succeeded in getting out of the house before the crowd seemed precisely determined as to the course they would pursue. He hurried in the direction of Mr. F. Frisby's office, and had nearly reached it when he was overtaken, about eighty rods from the court house by 15 or 20 excited men. One caught him by the throat, another by his watch guard, and another struck him a heavy blow in the right side. They tried to give him a shove, and he fell to the ground. They then turned to the list of men subject to draft, or he replied that the sheriff had them. They called him a d—d liar and renewed their threats.

In the meantime the crowd increased to the number of about 150. Mr. Gilson continued to expostulate with them, and in the meantime to move backward to Frisby's office, hoping that Frisby (who had been drafted) and his partner, Paul Weil, a German of influence, might do something to pacify the mob. He finally got to the steps of Frisby's office, but several powerful men interposed between him and the entrance. Meantime, Gilson addressed the crowd in the most earnest terms he could, speaking as a man would whose life was in peril. Frisby came out and did his utmost to appease the tumult.

Paul Weil followed him, and as he came forward pushed Gilson into the office, telling him to escape by the back door. Two strong men stood guarding the front door and watching Gilson. He called to a friend in the office saying he wished to say a word to him, and stepped into the back room, only partly closing the door, and at once escaped by the back way. With his overcoat and a loaded revolver in his hand, he sped like lightning into the street. After going a few rods he was overtaken by a crowd of men, who were absorbed in watching the front door of Frisby's office, he met some Americans who told him he would find a fast horse tied half a mile distant, back of a swamp, in the woods.

He was not long in reaching his horse, which he mounted and made for Hartford at the top of his speed. When near that place he met five or six men on horseback armed with clubs, going in the direction of West Bend. They called to him, "Are you going away from the draft?" "No, but they are drafting you right fast up at West Bend."

"By God, we'll see about that," they replied, and put spurs to their horses. Mr. Gilson reached Hartford in time to get aboard the train, and at once proceeded to Milwaukee. He is an old resident of Washington county, and has hitherto been one of the most influential men there.

He felt confident of being able to make the draft, and of preventing any outbreak; but the news from Ozaukee maddened and emboldened the Germans beyond all control. Mr. G. resides at Newburg in that county. He expects to hear that his house has been destroyed, and his family injured and outraged. These high handed proceedings, prompt and vigorous action on the part of the executive.—Madison Journal.

A SOLDIER'S CLOTHING.—The following is the allowance in the regular service for a five years' soldier:

First Year—1 cap, complete; 1 forage cap and letter, 1 coat, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 do. shoulder straps, 1 aiguillette, 1 wool jacket, 2 pairs wool overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pairs drawers, 4 pairs of boots, 4 pairs of stockings, 1 leather stock, 1 great coat, 1 fatigue frock, 1 black Suspenders, 1 pair 1/2 woolen jacket, 2 pairs of cotton overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs of cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, and 4 pairs of stockings. Third Year—1 cap, complete, 1 coat, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 do. shoulder straps, 1 wool jacket, 2 do. overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, 4 pairs of stockings, 1 leather stock, 1 fatigue frock, 1 black Suspenders, 1 pair 1/2 woolen jacket, 2 pairs of cotton overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs of cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, and 4 pairs of stockings. Fourth Year—1 cap, complete, 1 coat, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 do. shoulder straps, 1 wool jacket, 2 do. overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, 4 pairs of stockings, 1 leather stock, 1 fatigue frock, 1 black Suspenders, 1 pair 1/2 woolen jacket, 2 pairs of cotton overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs of cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, and 4 pairs of stockings. Fifth Year—1 cap, complete, 1 coat, 1 pair epaulettes, 1 do. shoulder straps, 1 wool jacket, 2 do. overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, 4 pairs of stockings, 1 leather stock, 1 fatigue frock, 1 black Suspenders, 1 pair 1/2 woolen jacket, 2 pairs of cotton overalls, 1 cotton jacket, 3 pairs of cotton overalls, 2 cotton shirts, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pair drawers, 4 pairs of boots, and 4 pairs of stockings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Special to Chicago Journal.—A United States detective informed me this morning that an attempt will be made at Cairo, St. Louis, and probably other western cities within a few days, to put in circulation a large amount of counterfeit treasury notes. This will be done by emissaries of the south to depreciate the treasury notes. He says to the public, "beware." A secret organization has been discovered, and the counterfeiters have already been made. Detectives are on the track of others. Further revelations at present would be improper.

By order of Gen. Grant, no commercial or news matter will be allowed to pass over the telegraph line from Jackson to Cairo at present.

There has been no arrival from Memphis since yesterday, and we are without further news from Holly Springs.

But few cases of small pox have occurred among the confederates here, and those are immediately removed to the pest house outside the limits of the town. No apprehension is felt of the disease spreading to any considerable extent.

LATER.

A steamer has just arrived from Memphis. The confederates at Holly Springs have sent a mass of their war materials, stores and prisoners seven miles south, across the Talamahatchee river, where they will no doubt make a stand. The Talamahatchee has a wide channel and extensive bottoms, is often swampy and broken in by lagoons, and covered with a dense undergrowth of vines and timber.

The mass of rebel troops are still at Holly Springs, but ready to fall back with a slight resistance.

On Wednesday a dreadful explosion occurred in the cartridge manufactory of Jackson, Miss., by which some forty girls were killed, and their bodies burned up with the building.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

LACROSSE, Tenn., Nov. 12.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. Davies, at Columbus:

"The expedition, commanded by Brigadier General Ransom, has proved a great success. It came up with Col. Woodward's rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburg, and after a short engagement killed 10 of his men among them one colonel and a lieutenant—wounding forty, including one captain and two lieutenants, and taking 25 prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules, a large number of arms and equipments, routing the whole concern and driving them out of the state of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and 17 wounded."

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 10, via Cairo, 12th.

The town is all a joy with a grand Union demonstration this morning. It was a grand affair, and a brilliant success for the city. Speeches were made at the theatre by Col. Sharp, Gen. Sherman, Col. Dave Stuart, and others. The Unionists are on the ascending scale.

Gen. Grant was last heard from on Saturday, only a few miles from Holly Springs. The confederates have retreated, professing for a better supply of water, but really to get away across Hatchie river, where the rugged country gives them an advantage. The rebels outnumber Grant two to one. They expect to give him a whipping. It is reported here and south that the rebels propose giving up Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Gen. Holmes is daily expected at Holly Springs with the remainder of the troops from Arkansas. The military route on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad with 8,000 troops, to prevent the arrival of the federal reinforcements from New Orleans.

St. Louis, Nov. 12.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Returns from over sixty counties in Missouri show a conservative majority of less than 3000 over the emancipationists, which will be increased to 10,000 on the other side when all the soldiers are heard from. Every Missouri regiment, so far as known, has given an emancipation majority.

Gen. Loan, in the St. Joseph district, is claimed as a good emancipationist. He is now in New England at 1 o'clock.

On week fourteen, wagons were seized to be run off to Arkansas, but Gen. Loan issued an order that unless they were brought back in ten days, the negroes of every accessionist in Lafayette county would be seized and set free.

A rumor prevailed at Sedalia last evening that the noted Quantrell had been shot by our cavalry from Kansas City.

The steamer Denmark, from St. Paul, sunk at the head of Atlas Island last night, below Kookuk.

The 28th and 31st Iowa regiments, and the 11th Illinois, have arrived. The first has been transferred to the steamer Planet, bound to Helena.

Blair's majority, with returns from several regiments expected to be favorable to Knox to hear from, is only 122. The Democrat claims Knox's election as certain.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Herald's correspondence from North Carolina reports the occupation of Hamilton. The letter, dated the 4th, says: "We have just arrived at this place, taking it with a grand cavalry charge and combined gunboat movement. Our land forces left Williamston yesterday afternoon, and encamped for the night six miles below Hamilton, and moved forward at daylight this morning. The enemy is in strong force, and has precipitately retreated to Tarboro. We will seek the earliest opportunity to afford him a fight. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. The fled from home and their property. The gunboats have successfully co-operated with us. The gunboats had a few minutes' engagement with the enemy as they came up the Roanoke river. Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement on Sunday night with 3,000 rebel infantry, at a breastwork supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed sixty of the enemy. Our loss was ten. The forces immediately engaged were the 24th and 44th Massachusetts marine artillery, Balgley's battery and the 32nd cavalry. The marine artillery made a gallant and bold dash across a creek, and fell four of their men; one of the 24th was killed. The enemy left Hamilton, abandoning his earthworks precipitately. We move from this place in two hours to take Tarboro, on Tar river. The gunboats will co-operate with us."

The North State and some other gunboats had an engagement day before yesterday on Tar River. Our marches have been made with great rapidity. Expect shortly better and more important news to be referred to here.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th says: "It appears the enemy landed a large force at Washington on Sunday, and

advanced towards Hamilton and took possession of that town. It is reported that they destroyed nearly the entire place.—Their force there is represented to be about 10,000 infantry, with 40 pieces of artillery, and a considerable force of cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, Halifax county, some 25 or 30 miles from Weldon. Gen. Pettigrew commands the confederate force at Weldon. The Yankees are said to be commanded by Gen. Foster. There was a report Saturday that an engagement occurred in the vicinity of Tarboro Thursday.

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each weigh fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two pounds. They were cast at Pittsburgh, and carry balls of 182 pounds about two miles. They are easily managed by a screw, and aim can be taken with great precision. The engine of 500 horse-power and boilers are well protected in the hold of the vessel. Officers and crew have comfortable berths in their quarters below, which resemble the Liverpool steamer. The Indianapolis draws eight feet of water, and costs about \$125,000. She will be ready for service in about two weeks. Two other gunboats are being constructed near the Indianapolis, of much larger dimensions, which will cost nearly half a million. Louisville Journal.

A NORTHERN SOLDIER'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH.

It is thought by many that our northern soldiers will become so enamored of the mild climate of the "sunny south" that they will remain there after the war is over. Of the numerous letters we have received from the army in the south, not one has spoken favorably of the country. On the contrary they all long to get back to Wisconsin. A soldier who has been through the summer's campaign in Arkansas writes as follows:

As for me, I prefer both northern summers and winters; and if this interminable war ever comes to a close, and I survive it, I shall enter upon the enjoyment of life in a northern climate again.

I do not wonder there is so much sickness among our soldiers here, for there is so much thing as health, even among the natives. They all look thin, yellow and sickly as people who are not confined to their beds. If you should see one of the natives north, you would say he was badly afflicted with the jaundice. They are all either 'just over the age,' or 'have got the age,' or 'reckon they will have the age.'

This disease is common to all—small children as well as grown persons. The constitution of the child is destroyed before reaching maturity. I think the best disposition that can be made of this southern country—both for the country and for the 'niggers'—is to settle the niggers here. The country was certainly never designed for white people.

THE WORLD'S FAIR A FAILURE.

The Great International Exhibition of London, which closes about the middle of November, has been, upon the whole, a failure. The expenses of this exhibition have greatly exceeded those incurred for the same purpose in 1851, while the receipts have been a great deal less.

The fair will have to be sold to pay the cost. Men of taste charge the commissioners with having fulfilled their duties more like tradesmen and speculators than men of dignity and high character. Their official catalogue is called a dull and unsatisfactory book; nothing, indeed, but a medium of common-place advertising. The foreign jurors have not hesitated to ridicule the whole management, and many of the most competent judges have boldly declared the whole enterprise a degradation. The chief architect of the exhibition has failed, and his failure has brought the following bit of aristocracy to light. It would seem that the Earl obtained ten thousand dollars, and now claims an additional five thousand, for having induced the Royal Commissioners to accept the tender made by the chief contractor.

THE LAST HOURS OF BUCHANAN.

The Boston Transcript, just received here, says that at the close of Buchanan's administration, Charles Francis Adams said to one of his colleagues: "I am going to tell you a secret. Gov. Seward has been president of the United States for the last six weeks."—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY.

This regiment has seen very hard service, and has lost nearly three fourths of its men. A writer in the Waukesha Freeman says: "The original of the first cavalry was twelve full companies. In addition, 200 new recruits joined the regiment within the last three months. Of this whole number not over three full companies of men for duty could be mustered now. Is not this a most tremendous loss for the time we have been in the service? I do not think any particular officer is to be blamed for this condition of things; but I think it has resulted from an unfortunate series of circumstances."

In Ralph Waldo Emerson's "Essays on Napoleon," we read in substance thus: "He was a thief. He did mean things. He pinched ladies' cheeks. He was rude in the extreme. He listened to other's secrets to their faces, and the great secret might have added that Napoleon once ran his toll at the bridge of Lodi."

A poor child, put to bed by his mother on a wintry night in a heap of shavings, with an unheated door for his coverlid, looked up and said: "Mother, it is not every child that has a door to cover him this cold night." So our soldiers have learned to be thankful for things which they never thought of before.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING.

To the People of Wisconsin:

Amidst the manifold vicissitudes and calamities that have befallen and surrounded us, threatening the life of our nation, and the lives of so many of its brave and noble sons, it particularly becomes us to turn with grateful hearts to the Supreme Being for the many blessings we have enjoyed, and the afflictions we have been spared.

The horrors and devastations which have attended our civil war, and the dangers which have threatened our country's flag in this time of peril, our citizens have been allowed to pursue their peaceful avocations; our harvest, though not so abundant as Providence sometimes has pleased to grant us, has yet well compensated the labor bestowed upon it, and well filled our houses and barns; the savings arising upon our border settlements, as numerous as one time to our peace, have been quieted, and kept under surveillance.

The great cause of our nation, it is true, has not triumphed yet over its enemies, but neither has it yet failed; the enemy has been driven from the soil of the loyal states; our army has been reinforced by hundreds of thousands of brave, patriotic and noble men ready to die, and, if necessary to die for the integrity of the Union; our resources and energies are undiminished, and we are prepared to meet the future, and there, we thank for the past.

The loyalty, honor and patriotism of the state of Wisconsin have been nobly sustained by her brave sons upon every field of battle where they have been called upon to vindicate our national flag. The just pride which we feel in the bravery of our noble soldiers should fill our hearts with gratitude to Almighty God, who has sustained them in their hour of trial.

For these and other uncounted blessings which the infinite goodness of God has vouchsafed to us during the past year, we should thank Him from the depths of our hearts. And therefore, and in accordance with the time honored custom, I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 27th day of November, 1862, as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING, and request you to remain at home, and to assemble at their usual places of worship to show their grateful hearts to the beneficent Ruler of the Universe, and to pray for a speedy suppression of the rebellion, and for peace to our distracted country.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE
To Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool,

AND all the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Dublin, and

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-
nection with the
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
of Canada, carrying the United States and Canada
passengers and passengers.

Bohemia.....	McMaster
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Nova Scotia.....	Oslo Bojars
North American.....	Alton
Canada.....	Graham
Glenora.....	(New)

Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable sea passage.
On and after the 4th of May, 1861, the steamers will

from Quebec weekly.

Pare from Chicago to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool.

1st Class, according to State Room, \$61 and
Stateroom, found with cooked provisions,
Return tickets, 1st class, good for 9 mos., 88 and
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Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers
from the principal towns of Great Britain and
Ireland, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at v
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For freight or passage apply to the company's agents,
Messrs. Balle & Sonie, 19 Water St., Liverpool, O
and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to M
and Co., Grand Central Station, New York City.

april 10th 1912 19 Lake Street, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN

G This immense iron structure, nearly two miles long, (the longest in the world) at each end crosses a river and connects the east and west coasts of Canada. It cost \$100 million dollars to construct, at a cost of more than millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

In now open for public traffic. This road, of some 1,900 miles, runs from Montreal, Quebec, through the Laurentians from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and the only ONE CHANCE OF CARS from Chicago to Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest route to coast cities, and one of the shortest routes between New England and New England. Passengers and freight carried to all parts of Canada and the United States, also.

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer months.

London every Friday throughout the year.
Further particulars apply to
JAMES WARRACK

Gen'l Weat'n Agt, 12 Lake St., Chic
WALTER SHANLY,
Gen'l Manager, Montreal. applied

Great Western Railway Company
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
Via. Great Western, New York Central and Gen
Roads, to and from the
East and West.

CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads.
the line.
General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Le

Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Mark Packages "Via Suspension Bridge."

Merchants visiting the east are requested to the Company's Freight and Ticket offices for Loading, Ticket, &c.

E. B. Beach, agent, 273 Broadway, New York
Kimball, agent, 21 State st., Boston; J. J. J. J.
general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Sus-
pension bridge; W. J. Spicer, agent, Detroit.

A. WALLINGFORD, Chicago and Canada, Ch.

March 14th, 1861.

Michigan Central and Great Western

(Canada) Railway.

CHICAGO leaves the Great Central Depot, foot
of Chicago:

9-10 A. M., New York and Boston Express, except Sundays,	
9-46 A. M., Montreal and Louisville Express, except Sunday,	
7-00 P. M., New York and Boston Express, every Tuesday and Friday,	
7-00 P. M., Montreal and Louisville Express, except Saturday.	

**Baggage checked through to the principal railroads
in the west, and at the General office, corner
of Dearborn and DuSable streets, opposite the Tremont Hotel.
Tickets at the depot, foot Lake street.**

H. J. SPANGLING.
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. O. R. E.
apc2618

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

ONLY route to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield,
and Alton without change of cars; also, all
other points en route.

Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily, at
Morning Express, at 9.15
Evening, at 8.00

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Evening
Freight, daily, through in twenty-
B. B. MASON
C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Freight Agent.

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale
CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE CO.
William Wood, plain 10, against Thomas S.
Eliza S. 1110 to his wife, Edith O'Dea, and
O'Dea heir at law of Gilbert O'Dea, de-
fendants.
[N puerance and by virtue of a judgment

closure and sale rendered in said court in
entitled action on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1911
sell at public auction, to the highest bidder.

front door of the Post Office, in the City of Janesville, in the County of Rock, and state of Wisconsin.

THE EDA DATE OF DECEMBER,

attested under the seal of said court, and the following certified mortgage premises, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying to the City of Janesville, in the County of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished by lot number five (5), in block number one (1), in the City of Janesville, in the County of Smith and Ball's of Janesville, according to the recorded plat or division.—Dated Sept. 10th, 1882.

Jas. Mitchell,
Plff's Atty.

R. J. M. PETERSON,
Sheriff of said
County.

IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY

John Platner, plaintiff, against Jane Don
fendant.
[N pursuance and by virtue of a judgment
of the Court for the plaintiff, made in the

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MINOT.
Don't Bupt

ME. YOU are hereby summoned and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Wisconsin to the said defense.

The complaint in this action directed
 against the defendant, the **St. Louis and
 North Western Railroad**, is filed in the
 office of the clerk of the court for said
 county on the 4th day of **September**,
 1862, at the city of **Juneauville**, in said
 county, and the defendant, which is herewith
 served on you, and to you of your answer to
 said complaint on the 12th day of said
 month, at their office in said city, within
 twenty days of the date of the service of this
 complaint, exclusive of the day of such service,
 and if you fail to answer the said complaint
 within the time so specified, the plaintiff in
 said action will apply to the court for the
 relief demanded in the complaint.
 Witness my hand and seal of the court at
 the city of **St. Louis**, this 4th day of
September, 1862.

and until for-
the "Detroit"
the dock foot

In the matter of the estate of Mary B.

On reading and filing an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of deceased late of the city of Jacksonville, of her son, Edward Field, representing said deceased died at said city on the 23d day of August, leaving said instrument, in which brother, George Field, are named as executor and attorneys that the same may be probated and letters issued, it is ordered that the same be admitted to probate and letters issued, if it or

Gen. Western
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BOSTON

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tious rate than

of your answer to said complaint on or before the 23d day of October, one thousand and fifty-six, at his office in said city of Jacksonville, Fla., after the service hereof, exclusive of service, and if you fail to answer or heed the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine \$1-100 dollars at the rate of seven per cent thereon as the day of October, one thousand and fifty-six, besides the costs of this suit.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of Florida, at Jacksonville, Fla., this 15th day of September, 1956.

Levi Alden, Clerk. JOHN W. [illegible]
Plaintiff's Attorney, J.